

SPECIFICATION

FOAM-HOLDING AGENTS AND USE THEREOF

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to foam-holding agents available for use in drinks. The present invention also relates to carbon dioxide-containing drinks having foam-producing and foam-holding properties. The present 10 invention further relates to carbon dioxide-containing drinks having a beer-like effervescence without using a fermented grain liquor as a source material.

PRIOR ART

15 Fermented grain liquors are alcoholic drinks produced by saccharification and yeast fermentation of grain-derived starch. Carbon dioxide-containing fermented grain liquors (e.g., beers, sparkling liquors) will generate foam to prevent the escape of carbon dioxide from the liquors when 20 poured into glasses or the like before being drunk, thereby maintaining refreshing qualities of the drinks. Such foam is also effective in retaining sensory components (taste and aroma). Moreover, dense and smooth-textured foam will prevent the oxidation of contents and maintain the 25 freshness of drinks.

On the other hand, there have also been proposed effervescent drinks or forming beverage employ a foaming agent as an ingredient acting to improve effervescence and

further employ a foam-holding agent as an ingredient acting to ensure long-term holding of the generated foam.

Known examples of such drinks include effervescent mixed liquors which contain a saponin component (JP 61-5 88869 A); effervescent drinks or forming beverage which contain saponin or a saponin-containing preparation and a thickener (e.g., oligosaccharides such as linear maltose oligosaccharides or branched isomaltose oligosaccharides, or a combination of oligosaccharides and polysaccharides) (JP 5-38275 A); carbon dioxide-containing alcoholic drinks which contain a hop-containing fermented malt liquid, a foaming agent, and a foam-holding agent serving as a viscosity stabilizer (e.g., agar, gelatin, xanthan gum, carragheenan, pectin, tamarind gum, gellan gum, Locust bean gum) (JP 11-299473 A); and carbon dioxide-containing alcoholic drinks which contain a hop-containing fermented grain liquid and a foaming agent, either alone or in combination with a foam-holding agent serving as a viscosity stabilizer (JP 2001-103954 A).

20 However, these drinks do not have a sufficient foam-holding property and are not satisfactory with regard to safety, aroma and other properties required for foods.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 As a result of extensive and intensive efforts made to provide effervescent drinks or forming beverage which have a sufficient foam-holding property and are satisfactory with regard to safety, aroma and other

properties required for foods, the inventors of the present invention have surprisingly found that, when using a water and/or ethanol extract of tea leaves, effervescent drinks or forming beverage exert an excellent foam-holding effect.

5 This finding led to the completion of the present invention.

The foam-holding agent of the present invention allows a reduction of the amounts of additives and hop extract used as foam-producing materials and also imparts practical foam-producing and foam-holding properties to

10 carbon dioxide-containing drinks at low cost. Moreover, the use of the foam-holding agent of the present invention not only enables a wider range of aromas, but also enables the production of carbon dioxide-containing drinks having a beer-like effervescence without using a fermented grain

15 liquor.

Namely, the present invention provides a foam-holding agent available for use in drinks, which has a sufficient foam-holding property and ensures the safety required for foods.

20 The present invention also provides a carbon dioxide-containing drink, which is excellent in refreshing quality and texture on the throat ("nodogoshi" or easiness to drink) imparted to effervescent drinks or forming beverage, which has a good foam-holding property, and which is also

25 satisfactory with regard to safety, aroma and other properties required for foods.

The present invention further provides a carbon dioxide-containing drink, which has excellent foam-

producing and foam-holding properties without using a fermented grain liquor as a source material.

The present invention enables the provision of carbon dioxide-containing drinks having a taste and atmosphere 5 suggestive of beer, as judged by their appearance.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a foam-holding agent comprising a water and/or ethanol extract of tea leaves.

10 The present invention also relates to a carbon dioxide-containing drink characterized by comprising (A) a foaming agent and (B) a water and/or ethanol extract of tea leaves.

The present invention provides a novel foam-holding agent.

15 The foam-holding agent of the present invention may use a tea leaf extract prepared by extracting catechin-rich components from tea leaves using a solvent such as water and/or ethanol in a standard manner.

20 The resulting extract may further be concentrated for use as a tea leaf extract.

In the present invention, tea leaves may be those of non-fermented tea, semi-fermented tea, fermented tea or the like. Examples include leaves of black tea, green tea, oolong tea, *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* tea, Mate tea, Pu-erh 25 tea, barley tea, *Coix lacryma-jobi* var. *ma-yuen* tea, brown rice tea and *Houttuynia cordata* tea, as well as leaves of other plants intended for drinking.

A tea leaf extract used as the foam-holding agent of

the present invention is preferably an extract of black tea, green tea or oolong tea in consideration of its influences and contributions as a foaming agent to stability of aroma and quality, as well as in consideration of availability
5 costs.

A solvent used for extraction may be water alone or any mixture of water and ethanol, but it is preferable to use water alone or a mixture with water.

The ratio between tea leaves and a solvent during
10 extraction is not limited in any way, but the solvent is preferably in 2- to 1000-fold excess (by weight) over tea leaves, particularly in 5- to 100-fold excess (by weight) over tea leaves in terms of handling and efficiency of extraction. The extraction temperature is conveniently set
15 in the range of from room temperature to the boiling point of the solvent under normal pressure. The extraction time will vary depending on the extraction temperature, but it is preferably set in the range of from 10 minutes to 24 hours.

20 To concentrate the tea leaf extract thus prepared, the resulting extract may further be treated in a standard manner by heating under reduced pressure to remove water. Alternatively, this extract may be treated with a synthetic adsorbent. Examples of a synthetic adsorbent used for
25 separation of tea leaf extract include aromatic synthetic adsorbents prepared by polymerizing styrene and divinylbenzene or methacrylate synthetic adsorbents prepared by polymerizing methacrylic acid. Commercially

available products for aromatic synthetic adsorbents include Diaion HP20, Diaion HP21 (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation), Amberlite XAD2 and Amberlite XAD4 (Rohm and Hass, USA), while commercially available products for 5 methacrylate synthetic adsorbents include Diaion HP1MG, Diaion HP2MG (Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation), Amberlite XAD7 and Amberlite XAD8 (Rohm and Hass, USA).

Treatment with a synthetic adsorbent is preferably accomplished by filling the adsorbent into a column, 10 passing a tea leaf extract through the column and then washing the resin with water. When a tea leaf extract is treated with such a synthetic adsorbent, the extract is preferably pre-treated for complete fractionation, e.g., by vacuum concentration or other techniques to remove organic 15 solvent(s) in the extract or by sufficient dilution with water.

The extract used as a tea leaf extract preferably has a Brix degree of 10° to 40°, particularly 20° or more.

The tea leaf extract thus prepared or a concentrate 20 thereof may be used directly or in any form, for example, as a highly concentrated syrup extract blended with saccharides or as a dried product obtained by removing the solvent from the tea leaf extract or a concentrate thereof. However, it is preferably dried in terms of shelf stability 25 and safety of organic solvent(s).

Such a dried product may be prepared in a standard manner; for example, by freeze-drying the extract or a concentrate thereof, or by spray-drying the extract or a

concentrate thereof after being included within a powdering substrate such as saccharides.

The present invention also provides carbon dioxide-containing drinks having foam-producing and foam-holding 5 properties.

The carbon dioxide-containing drinks of the present invention may be alcoholic or non-alcoholic drinks.

Examples include soda pops, lemon soda drinks, cola drinks, carbonated fruit drinks, low alcohol drinks [which have an 10 alcohol content of 12% or less, exemplified by sours (Japanese cocktails), chu-hi drinks (Japanese distilled spirit-based drinks) and cocktails], and non-alcoholic beers.

In a case where the carbon dioxide-containing drinks 15 of the present invention are alcoholic drinks, there is no particular limitation on the type of source liquor used to produce the drinks of the present invention. The source liquor may be a distilled liquor such as shochu (Japanese distilled spirit), whisky or other spirit, a fermented liquor such as sake, beer or wine, or a mixed liquor such as liqueur. The foam-holding agent of the present 20 invention is preferred for use in non-effervescent distilled liquors or mixed liquors. The foam-holding agent is also preferred for use in products based on shochu or 25 spirit because they provide potential for a wider range of aromas. According to the present invention, the foam-holding agent is also preferred for use in carbon dioxide-containing drinks having a taste and atmosphere suggestive

of beer, as judged by their appearance. The foam-holding agent of the present invention is preferred for use in low alcohol drinks having an alcohol content of 12% or less, and particularly 6% or less.

5 In the present invention, the above tea leaf extract may be used in these drinks, either alone or in combination, as appropriate. The tea leaf extract may be added depending on the intended state of foam; for example, it is suitable to use the extract in an amount of 0.01% to 3% by
10 weight, particularly preferably 0.02% to 1% by weight (calculated on the tea-derived soluble solid content) relative to a product (drink) to ensure a foam-producing property in terms of influences on cost efficiency and aroma, etc.

15 Any type of foaming agent may be used in the present invention as long as it has a foam-producing property. For example, it is possible to use an emulsifier which is used in foods for the purpose of emulsification, dispersion, penetration, washing, whipping, dissociation, etc.

20 Examples of a foaming agent available for use in the present invention include plant- or animal-derived saponin extracts, as well as chemically synthesized glycerine fatty acid esters, propylene glycol fatty acid esters, sucrose fatty acid esters and sorbitan fatty acid esters.

25 Examples of saponin extracts include a *Quillaja saponaria* extract, *Sophora japonica* saponin, enzyme-treated lecithins, enzyme-digested lecithins, plant sterols, plant lecithins, sphingolipids, soybean saponin, bile powder,

animal sterols, tomato glucolipids, fractionated lecithins, a Yucca foam extract, egg yolk lecithin, a barley husk extract, an enzyme-treated soybean saponin extract, tea seed saponin and beet saponin, any of which may be used as 5 long as it has a foam-producing property. They may also be purified before use.

To obtain a *Quillaja saponaria* extract, the bark of *Quillaja saponaria* (a member of the Rosaceous family) may be extracted with water. The extraction may further be 10 followed by purification using a porous adsorbent resin or the like to give a purified product.

To obtain *Sophora japonica* saponin, flowers and/or buds of *Sophora japonica* (a member of the Leguminous family) may be extracted with water or ethanol, and then 15 purified.

To obtain enzyme-treated lecithins, lecithins may be treated with an enzyme.

To obtain enzyme-digested lecithins, lecithins may be digested with an enzyme.

20 To obtain plant sterols, oilseeds may be crushed and extracted with a solvent such as ethanol, followed by purification.

Plant lecithins can be obtained by separation from fats and/or oils obtained from plant source materials such 25 as oilseeds (e.g., soybean).

To obtain sphingolipids, rice bran or the like may be extracted with ethanol or an organic solvent, and then purified.

To obtain soybean saponin, soybean (a member of the Leguminous family) may be crushed and extracted with water, ethanol or an organic solvent, followed by purification.

Bile powder can be obtained by powdering animal bile.

5 To obtain animal sterols, the unsaponifiable fraction of sheep's wool wax (lanolin) or fish oil may be hydrolyzed or extracted with an organic solvent, followed by purification.

10 To obtain tomato glucolipids, leaves or whole plants of tomato (a member of the Solanaceous family) may be extracted with an organic solvent and then purified.

To obtain fractionated lecithins, lecithins may be extracted with ethanol or an organic solvent, followed by fractionation and purification.

15 To obtain a Yucca foam extract, roots of Liliaceae plants such as *Yucca brevifolia* may be extracted with water.

To obtain egg yolk lecithin, hens' eggs may be extracted with polar and nonpolar solvents, followed by removal of water and the solvents from the extract.

20 Examples of glycerine fatty acid esters available for use include decaglycerine monolaurate and decaglycerine monooleate. Such glycerine fatty acid esters may be prepared by reaction of glycerine with a fatty acid or by reaction of a fat or oil with glycerine.

25 Examples of propylene glycol fatty acid esters available for use include propylene glycol alginate ester. Such propylene glycol fatty acid esters may be prepared by esterification of propylene glycol with a fatty acid. In

the case of preparing propylene glycol alginate ester, propylene oxide and an alkaline catalyst may be added to alginic acid, followed by reaction at about 70°C under pressure.

5 To prepare sucrose fatty acid esters, sucrose may be dissolved in dimethylformamide, mixed with a fatty acid methyl ester, and then heated under reduced pressure in the presence of an alkaline catalyst to effect transesterification.

10 To prepare sorbitan fatty acid esters, sorbitol and a fatty acid may be heated and reacted in the presence of an alkaline catalyst.

To prepare calcium stearoyl lactate, lactic acid may be concentrated to give polymerized lactic acid, followed 15 by treatment with calcium stearate.

These foaming agents may be used alone or in combination, as appropriate. Also, these foaming agents may be added as appropriate for the intended purpose and degree depending on criteria for use of additives; for 20 example, it is preferable to use them in an amount of 0.001% to 2% by weight, particularly 0.002% to 1% by weight (calculated as an active ingredient) relative to a product.

The drinks of the present invention may further be supplemented with a hop extract.

25 The hop is a climbing perennial plant belonging to the Moraceae family. Strobiles of this plant may be extracted with a solvent (e.g., carbon dioxide, water, ethanol) or further concentrated for use as a hop extract

in the present invention. It is preferably used in an amount of 1 to 30 ppm (calculated as the concentration of a hop-derived component) relative to a product.

The drinks of the present invention contain carbon dioxide and are characterized by continuously providing a refreshing quality and a pleasant texture on the throat, not only at the beginning of drinking, but also over a period of time, because they have appropriate ranges of carbon dioxide-induced effervescence and foam-holding property. The drinks desirably contain carbon dioxide at an internal pressure ranging from 0.5 to 3.5 kg/cm² (at 20°C) per drink, preferably 1.2 to 2.2 kg/cm² (at 20°C) per drink. Carbon dioxide can be contained to give a desired concentration or a desired gas pressure in a standard manner by dilution with high-pressure soda water into which carbon dioxide has been previously dissolved, or by using a carbonator.

The drinks of the present invention may optionally be supplemented with various additives and/or source materials commonly used in drink production. For example, it is possible to use food additives (e.g., flavorings, acidulants), as well as source materials usually taken as foods (e.g., saccharides, fruit juices, dairy products). Specific examples include sugar, isomerized sugar, dextrin, citric acid, lemon juice, grapefruit juice, orange juice, fermented milk, cow milk and concentrated milk.

These additives and source materials may be added as appropriate depending on the types of drinks. For example,

sugars are preferably added in an amount of about 0% to 15% by weight per drink, flavorings are preferably added in an amount of about 0% to 2% by weight per drink, and acidulants are preferably added in an amount of about 0% to 5 2% by weight per drink.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION

The foam-holding agent of the present invention can be used to produce effervescent drinks or forming beverage 10 which have excellent foam-producing and foam-holding properties and also provide dense and smooth-textured foam when compared to conventional effervescent drinks or forming beverage.

15 EXAMPLES

The present invention will be further described in more detail in the following examples, which are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

20 Example 1: Preparation of black tea extract

Black tea leaves were extracted with boiling water and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a concentrate having a Brix degree of 24° to 26°, which was then mixed with sugar to prepare a black tea leaf extract 25 having a Brix degree of 62° (containing 12% by weight of solid extract derived from black tea leaves).

Example 2: Test for foam-producing and foam-holding

properties

1. Sample preparation

White sugar was added to 90 ml grain spirit (alcohol content: 59%) to give a Brix degree of 4.5 ± 0.1 , to which 5 citric acid and malic acid were further added to prepare a solution having a solid content of 0.2%.

Eight samples shown in Table 1 (Samples 1 to 8) were prepared by supplementing the above solution with the black tea extract obtained in Example 1 (the same applying 10 hereinafter), a hop extract (HASS HOP PRODUCTION, INC) or a *Quillaja saponaria* extract (Maruzen Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.), either alone or in combination.

The resulting samples were each diluted with high-pressure soda water, into which carbon dioxide had been 15 dissolved, to adjust the alcohol content to 5.3% and the internal carbon dioxide pressure to 2.2 ± 0.2 kg/cm² (at 20°C), followed by filling into a 350 ml can for use in the following test.

2. Test for foam-producing and foam-holding properties

20 The whole volume of each sample prepared above was poured over a given period of time (10 seconds) into a funnel fixed on the top of a measuring cylinder. The total volume (ml) (sum of liquid and foam fractions) was measured immediately after completion of pouring and then monitored 25 over time (at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 minutes).

The experimental samples and experimental glassware were allowed to stand overnight in a thermostatic chamber set at 20°C, and the experiment was also performed at 20°C.

Table 1 shows the results obtained.

Table 1

Sample	Black tea extract-derived soluble solid content (0.5 g/L)	Hop-derived component concentration (0.005 ml/L)	Quillaja saponaria-derived component concentration (0.035 ml/L)	0 min	0.5 min	1 min	2 min	3 min	4 min	5 min	10 min
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	880	820	800	750	710	680	640	520
2	Yes	Yes	No	740	600	540	360	350			
3	Yes	No	Yes	850	820	810	770	740	710	690	570
4	No	Yes	Yes	870	830	810	770	720	680	630	470
5	Yes	No	No	740	500	360	350				
6	No	Yes	No	680	350						
7	No	No	Yes	860	830	810	780	730	710	680	520
8	No	No	No	680	350						

As shown in Table 1, Sample 3, containing both the
5 Quillaja saponaria extract and the tea leaf extract, was
confirmed to have an improved foam-holding property when
compared to Sample 7 containing the Quillaja saponaria
extract alone.

Moreover, the result of Sample 1 indicated that the
10 sample containing the tea leaf extract was excellent in
effervescence and foam-holding property even when further
supplemented with the hop extract.

The above results indicated that the tea leaf extract
provided an excellent foam-holding property.

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Example 3: Test for foam density

Each sample prepared in Example 2 was filled into a
120 ml small glass bottle and provided for use in this test.

Each sample (120 ml) was first cooled in a thermobath set at 10°C. Next, a funnel was placed on a transparency meter and the whole volume of each cooled sample was poured over 5 seconds. After 30 seconds, a cock of the 5 transparency meter was opened to remove only the liquid fraction from the bottom, and the remaining foam fraction was measured for its height (cm). Ethanol (95%, about 500 µl) was then poured into the transparency meter for the purpose of defoaming, and the resulting liquid was measured 10 for its height (cm).

The following equation was used to calculate a foam density value.

Foam density ratio = liquid height after defoaming (cm)/foam fraction height (cm)

15 Table 2 shows the results obtained.

Table 2

Sample	Black tea extract	Hop extract	<i>Quillaja saponaria</i> extract	Foam fraction height (cm)	Liquid height after defoaming (cm)	Foam density ratio
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	30.5	10.4	0.34
2	Yes	Yes	No	26	8	0.31
3	Yes	No	Yes	32.5	10	0.31
4	No	Yes	Yes	30	9.5	0.32
5	Yes	No	No			
6	No	Yes	No			
7	No	No	Yes	31	8	0.26
8	No	No	No			

(Samples 5, 6 and 8 were excluded from comparison because of the results 20 indicating that their foam-producing and foam-holding properties were not effective.)

As shown in Table 2, the foam density was higher in Sample 3 containing both the *Quillaja saponaria* extract and the black tea extract when compared to Sample 7 containing the *Quillaja saponaria* extract alone.

5 It was also indicated that, when compared to Sample 4, the foam density was higher in Sample 1 which was further supplemented with the black tea extract.

The above results indicated that the tea leaf extract provided thick and smooth-textured foam.

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Example 4: Sensory test

The eight samples prepared in Example 2 were tested while cooling to about 5°C to 10°C.

15 Three panelists specializing in aroma evaluated and scored the samples for their effervescent quality in the mouth and their texture on the throat on a scale of up to 5 points. The scores given by these three panelists were summed for each sample (maximum 15 points) and used to determine the superiority. The evaluation was conducted in 20 an objective manner by hiding the ingredient composition of each sample. Table 3 shows the results obtained.

Table 3

Sample	Black tea extract	Hop extract	<i>Quillaja saponaria</i> extract				Total score in sensory test
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	4.3	4.5	12.8
2	Yes	Yes	No	3.7	4	4.5	12.2
6	No	Yes	No	3	3.9	3.5	10.4
4	No	Yes	Yes	2.4	3.5	4	9.9
3	Yes	No	Yes	3.5	3	3	9.5
5	Yes	No	No	2.8	3.7	3	9.5
7	No	No	Yes	2.2	4	3	9.2
8	No	No	No	2	3	2	7

The samples containing the black tea extract were confirmed to be superior in sensory aspects because such samples had a fine and pleasant effervescence in the mouth and provided a better texture on the throat.

In particular, it was indicated that the combined use with the hop extract was particularly effective.

10 Example 5: (Chu-hi drink)

A solution was prepared in the following ratio and diluted to a desired volume with high-pressure soda water to make a chu-hi drink. The internal carbon dioxide pressure was adjusted to 2.2 kg/cm².

15

Sugar	30 g
Citric acid	1.5 g
Grain spirit (alcohol 59%)	90 ml
Quillaja saponaria extract (Maruzen Pharmaceuticals co., Ltd.)	0.03 ml (calculated as a <i>Quillaja saponaria</i> - derived component)

Black tea extract (Example 1)	3.5 g (soluble solid content: 0.42 g)
Flavorings	2 ml
Total	1000 ml

Example 6: (Chu-hi drink)

A solution was prepared in the following ratio and diluted to a desired volume with high-pressure soda water 5 to make a chu-hi drink. The internal carbon dioxide pressure was adjusted to 2.2 kg/cm².

Sugar	30 g
Dextrin	10 g
Citric acid	1.5 g
Grain spirit (alcohol 59%)	90 ml
Quillaja saponaria extract (Maruzen Pharmaceuticals)	0.03 ml (calculated as a Quillaja saponaria- derived component)
Black tea extract (Example 1)	3.5 g (soluble solid content: 0.42 g)
Hop extract	0.003 ml (calculated as a hop-derived component)
Flavorings	2 ml
Total	1000 ml

Example 7: (Carbonated fruit drink)

10 A solution was prepared in the following ratio and diluted to a desired volume with high-pressure soda water

to make a carbonated fruit drink. The internal carbon dioxide pressure was adjusted to 2.2 kg/cm².

Sugar	80 g
Citric acid	2 g
Grapefruit juice (5-fold concentrated)	10 g
Quillaja saponaria extract (Maruzen Pharmaceuticals)	0.03 ml (calculated as a Quillaja saponaria-derived component)
Black tea extract (Example 1)	3 g (soluble solid content: 0.36 g)
Flavorings	2 ml
Total	1000 ml

5 Example 8: (Non-alcoholic beer)

A solution was prepared in the following ratio and diluted to a desired volume with high-pressure soda water to make a non-alcoholic beer. The internal carbon dioxide pressure was adjusted to 2.2 kg/cm².

10

Fructose/glucose liquid sugar	5 g
Dextrin	20 g
Malt extract (San-Ei Gen F.F.I., Inc.)	5 g
Citric acid	0.01 g
Lactic acid	0.4 g
Quillaja saponaria extract (Maruzen Pharmaceuticals)	0.03 ml

Black tea extract (Example 1)	1.0 g (soluble solid content: 0.12 g)
Hop extract	0.03 ml
<u>Flavorings</u>	<u>2 ml</u>
Total	1000 ml

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All of the drinks prepared in Examples 5 to 8 were found to have a sufficient foam-holding property and to be satisfactory with regard to safety, taste, aroma and other properties required for foods.